THE TIMES.

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ALWAYS READ THE TIMES.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

GENERAL BENEFIT OF EXTENSION, the advantages that would accrue to each personal attack upon the Speaker in resent

our city limits, THE TIMES would now call attention to the benefits which would latter. We confess to a very considerable be conferred upon the community at large if this important step were taken. It will be sufficient to allude to only four of these as ered together, to show the advisability of pitch of exasperation that he lost all constituting enough in themselves, considthe extension proposed.

In the first place, it is a matter of very great importance, from a variety of stand oints, that the city should have a control ling influence over the manner in which the outlying districts shall be divided up, either when new houses are being erected, or in anticipation of their erection. As long as these districts remain in the county, any plan of laying off the suburbs can be followed, which may commend itself to the citizens inhabiting them. It is not at all im probable that, in some instances, methods will be adopted which will be entirely contrary to the general map of Richmond. and as such, opposed to the public convenience and the property interests of our ne an incorporated part of the city. The probability of such a state of affairs as this occurring, should be avoided as far as it

lies in our municipal power.

In the second place, the extension of our corporate boundaries beyond the present circle of suburbs would confer upon our city authorities the ability to abate many misances which are either now seriously menacing the health of the community, or which may arise in the future, to affect the soundness of our sanitary condition. A very fair instance of the former is the detriment to the public health which is now being worked by the slaughter houses on the Brook avenue, against which such earnest dium of THE TIMES, by such distinguished physicians in our midst as Drs. McCaw and Hunter McGuire. This is only a single in stance, which happens to be specially no table on account of the public character of nuisance, but there are others which, taken together, are just as likely to do an equal amount of damage, although in more insidious way. From sources of thi kind, if the sanitary authority of the city continued to be confined to its present limits, germs of disease might spread which would involve to a more or less extent th health of sections which are now in the

most satisfactory hygienic condition. In the third place, the extension of Rich, mond would, in increasing its population and the amount of its aggregate wealth, give it a much more important and conspic uous position than it now occupies, in the general family of the cities of the United States. It was not a mere sentiment that within the scope of possibility. This showing has a practical value entirely apart from the pride which our people would naturally feel in the city's growth in population and wealth. By such growth, the enterprise and energy of our people are judged by those who estimate us from the impartial standpoint of outsiders, and the more favorable the general conclusions reached in regard to us, the greater the advantages which the city will reap in the long run. All the tendencies of the leading cities of this country are towards the annexation of their suburbeven before they are very distinctly formed. The disposition of Western towns is to extend their corporate limits even before they can be recognized as suburbs, and while this disposition may have fostered an extravagant spirit in some instances, it has, on the whole, been productive of the highest good.

Finally, the extension of the corporate limits, will, by furnishing much cheaper sites for new manufacturing establishments than can now be secured within the bounds of our present municipal area, encourage the removal thither from other States of important manufacturing plants which would add very much to the population as well as to the productive capacity and the accumulated wealth of Richmond. It follows, also, that a strong impulse would be thus given

auguration of new manufactories under adevery advantage in the way of streets, water and gas, advantages which they could not expect to have unless the exten-

sion was carried out.

LODGE AND M'KINLEY BILLS.
Looking to the general objects which the Republican party, as represented in Congress, is now most anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking to the west anxious to carry out, we Locking the west anxious to carry out.

detrimental to every interest of the great mass of the American people, the Republicans have put forth the claim, with admirable assurance, that they are the champions of American industry, the defenders of American enterprise. Is the protection of the home market the real, though mistaken object, which the Republicans will have in view in passing this bill? Is not its only object to strengthen the hold which the Republican party has upon the wealthy classes of this country in order to maintain itself in power by means of the lavish contributions which can be secured from this source, and from this source only? The Republicans will have in the fails the baldest pretence, which will decive the office of its the baldest pretence, which will decive the one who has the slightest knowledge of its tenor, as well as of its promoters.

If anything, the Lodge bill is a still more

partisan scheme, a scheme still more injurious to the welfare of the American people, because more directly destructive of their personal and constitutional rights. In this instance, as in the former, the Republicans have a spurious claim to put forth in explanation of their action. The Lodge bill is to be passed to secure every American citizen in his exercise of the American citizen in his exercise of the suffrage. This has a very fine sound, but

and proper. Reed is as absolute in the power

noted that the Speaker was not in the cha

at the time the attack was made. If h

had been, it is not at all improbable that

the dictates of prudence so far as to ex

press the burning sentiments of his hear

the Republicans in Congress have sub-

mitted to the tyrannical authority of Speak-

er Reed, silently as they have borne his

brusqueness and brutality in enforcing his

part which they have considered it expedi-

ent to repress under the peculiar circum

stances which distinguish the present ses

Among the members on the Republican

side, there must be many men who in their

secret consciousness have been opposed toth

high-handed course which the Speaker has pursued so resolutely and so consistently

so far, however, there has been but on

among them who has been bold enough t

express his resentment, and even he wa

cated the chair and retired from the House

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Current Topics Clipped From the Lead-

ing Papers of the Country.

[New York Times.]

But what is the policy of the Republican

party of to-day? It is absolutely nothing

out the accomplishment of the jobs involved

in the McKinley bill. It is not the mainte-nance of protection. That could be se-cured by simply keeping the tariff as its. It is not the readjustment of the protective

One of the most significant political utter-ances of the campaign thus far, is the plain, incisive address of Master Rhone, of the Pennsylvania Granges, in favor of Pattison for Governor.

sion of Congress.

sufrage. This has a very fine sound, but it is perfectly well known that the only object of this election measure, if it should become a law, will be to prolong the supremacy of the lieuphlican party in National affairs by the same methods which foisted a president upon the American people, slthough his opponent had really been elected to the effice. It is a universal system of local returning boards which the Republicans are striving to establish in the Southern States, not for the purpose of ensuring a free expression of the popular will, but for the purpose only of manipulating the suffrage so skillfully that they can always maintain their present majority in Congress and retain possession of the National administration.

[Commercial Bulletin.]

It is not probable that the census returns of population will be so complete as to allow of the passage of a Reapportionment bill at this session. Usually, the bill has been passed so as to apply to the Congress in existence on the 4th of March in the third year after the census was taken, or in the year in which the the last figure is 3. Under the Constitution, the apportionment was on the basis of 80,000 and the number of members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141, in 1853 the apportionment reached 93,000 and the members 105 and 141 rcial Bulletin.

REPRESENTATIVE STRUBLE.

In a moment of forgetfulness, which, no doubt now, he very bitterly regrets, Congressman Struble, of lowa, has permitted himself, upon the floor of the House, to make a personal attack upon the Speaker in resentment of the discourteous treatment which he has recently received at the hands of the latter. We confess to a very considerable degree of surprise at the boldness of this Western Republican Pepresentative, and we can only satisfactorily explain it on the ground that he was wrought up to such a pitch of exasperation that he lost all has disappeared from his perch on the box, and is no doubt now washing cuspidores in one of the departments. control over himself. For a Republican

Awkward to be Ignored.

New York Herald.)
We do not believe all that we read in relation to Prince Bismarck. He is so picturesque, so original, and has been for so long resque, so original, and has been for so long a time so dominant a personage that people will talk about him. We can understand that having filled so large a space in the minds of men he would find it awkward to be forgotten or ignored. There are men whom neither exile nor removal from power can silence. Napoleon's residence in St. Helena was a monologue declaimed to mankind. Voltaire kept the attention of Europe upon Ferney. Byren never permitted himself to be forgotten either in Italy, switzerland or Greece. The reason that people are so anxious to hear from Bismarck is, as was the case with Napoleon, Voltaire and Byron, that he never speaks without having something to say.

"Labor Patriots."

[Philladephia Record.] The honest workingmen of Pennsylvan annot keep too vigilant an eye on the Labor" patriots who are beginning to ch s evident that the campaign money chests well supplied. Whether a "Labor" candidate for Governor is to be put into the field will depend solely on the question of expediency. The machinery for making such a nomination can be manufactured by ich a bomination can be a state of the control of t ingmen of Pennsylvania have as good a candidate as they could desire.

(New York World)

Senator Vest is entitled to the credit of exposing with the keenest ridicule the Hepub'ican abandondonment of the poor old home market humbug. The protectionists have fooled the farmers to the top of their bent by promising them a home market, if the simple agriculturists would only contribute to the building up of the manufacturers. But a hundred years have passed and the farmer is still sending aboad the surplus which remains after the home market has taken all it can consume, and now the manufacturers themselves are asking for a wider market, and are urging the making of reciprocity treatles. New York World

Promise of Lively Times. New York Star.

Boss Quay does not propose to have the charges of bribery in the Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district investigated at all. That would expose the corruption of the party too clearly to public view to be wholesome. He knows a trick youth two Cherry and now Quay is engineering a quiet little revolt against the candidate who was suc-cessful, and who is charged with having

[New York Sun.]

New York Sun.]
South Carolina has long been a Democratic State. The causes of the epidemic of Bellamyism, which is now raging in it, are on that account all the more obscure. It is intelligible that paternal government should find supporters in Massachusetts, but in South Carolina a different theory of the sphere of the Federal Government has hith-

There is contempt as well as aerimony in Prince Bismarek's comments on the German press. When he was in power certain journals crawled at the motion of his finger. Now that he is out of power they will not even come to see him. But what else could he have expected? He taught them to crawl when he created them, and in nature everything, even the thing which creeps, lives and acts after its kind.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch) ure which cannot command the support of disinterested papers certainly cannot be looked upon as embodying the best will or best thought of the party which proposes it.

[New Orleans States.]

Senator John Sherman has been holding public office for thirty-nine years. The love of an Ohio man for office is almost sublime, consequently the story that John is going to retire to private life at the end of his term may be set down as a very thin fairy tale.

Nobody has yet seconded Mr. Coon's nomination of Vice-President Morton for the Presidency. Mr. Coon should renew his motion before the Harrison boom drowns

Wyoming will send two Senators and one Representative to Washington. An old wo man, two boys and a reformed woman will

troit the choice of the next Governor and Legislature.

Free School Books.

(Augusta News.)

Free School Books.

Free School Books.

(Augusta News.)

Free School Books.

Free School Books.

The defender of Auvergae in days gone by th

BIG FISH WITH HANDS.

AN ENCOUNTER OFF HATTERAS WITH MARINE MONSTERS.

Capt. Gheen Tells a Thrilling Yarn About an Adventure Along the Coast-Fish That Refused to Be Taken by Means of

Capt. Gheen, of the schooner Abby Gheen aw strange things off Cape Hatteras on his voyage to this port. He does not claim to have seen the sea serpent, but he did see a number of monsters of the deep that put from Rio de Janeiro, and it was when twenty miles off Cape Hatters that he ran into a school of sea monsters such as he had never before seen.

The monsters were sighted by one of the rew. They were nearly a hundred yards shead of the vessel and were apparently rashing toward her. When first seen by the sailors they thought the ship was run ning into a floating island, some of which are often seen at sea. They soon changes their minds, however, when they got close and saw a school of big fish that no one board could recognize as having seen be fore. The school opened to let the ship pass, and then at once closed in and fol-lowed her. They floated all around her and greatly impeded her progress.

Although the vessel was going at a speed

of seven knots an hour, the monsters fol lowed along in its wake, and several more daring ones seemed to clutch hold of the vessel's side and let themselves be carried along. After they had followed the boat for several hours the crew began to grow uneasy as to their safety, and called upon the captain, who heretofore had not been aware of the chase.

He sent for his glass and going aft made a survey of the school, which he describes as resembling a low, rocky island. He said they were larger than the average sized sharks, being about ten feet in length and varying from the size of a bucket to a tub in circumference. They seemed to be running a race and were hav ing a great battle among themselves.

They had four long arms, on the ends of which were claws that resembled the hands

SURBOUNDED BY THE MONSTERS

of an ape. These arm like things extende from each side of the body. Discovering that they were a new species of fish, he im mediately communicated the fact to the first mate with orders to try and capture some of the strange monsters.

The mate gave orders to the crew, who

waiting the chance to "skeer" the brutes and when they were told of the captain' orders they nearly jumped out of their shoes. The boat was searched for weapons and soon the deck was covered with har poons, boat hooks, fish hooks and every other kind of implement used in catching

attempt to catch the fish, but unsuccess fully. The fish seemed to know what was needed of them, and they used their "hands" to protect themselves from being caught. Groups of two and three of the monsters would grab the rod of the boat hook and pull it away. Eight of these hooks were taken from the sailors. The arms of the fish were about six feet long. said Capt, Gheen. FISH USE THEIR HANDS.

The sailors became alarmed, thinking that some ill omen had caused the serpentto follow the ship, and they thought the were going to be lost. They told the cap tain that they thought the ship would never reach port. Some rushed to the fore castle and others to the captain's cabin : their endeavors to escape from the suppo-

daring, and would swim alongside the boa and grab the sail tenions and traces. A last the captain became so exasperated a the men that he ordered them to cast the lines which they use in catching drum an sturgeon. This the crew reluctantly die. The lines were beited with huge pieces of codfish and cast over the side. They wer handled by the fish the same as they han them apart, and if one was no two or three would come to its aid.

such a bilarious yell as the crew gave out at that happy moment and the scene on the deck is indescribable.

A MONSTER CAPTURED.

was covered with thick scales, resembling the scales of a drumfish, while the belly re-

Capt. Leiman Lake, who for a number of years commanded the pleasure yacht of W. L. Elkins, of the Atlantic Relining com-pany, states that three years ago, while cruising in South America, he had a simi-lar experience.—Philadelphia Times.

If Enough Sleep Is Taken.

Drugs must go. Even the most conservative people are coming to the conclusion
that drugs do not cure. If one has not fully given up the fallacy of dosing let him stop and consider what gives us health; surely it is not had air and bad food, nor can it be any nauseous compound. What sound body could withstand the drugs given to the poor sick creatures that fill our land? It would sieher a well person. our land? It would sicken a well person, To get well one should have the most favorable surroundings, perfect rest for body, mind and nerves; keep quiet and take plenty of sleep, and stop eating for one, two or even three days, and you will be surprised to see how quickly kind nature will come to your relief. One may learn how rapidly repose cures by observing the simple movements of a cat. When indisposed from whatever cause you cannot

be well under way before retiring. Quiet, pleasant exercise, such as a slow waik or a rocking chair on the open porch, or bet-ter still an hour's drive, conduces wonder-fully to refreshing sleep. Late supports

especially of highly seasoned foods, are really dangerous experiments, and bring on a condition of unrest interspersed with horrid dreams and nightmare that is only

one remove from apoplexy.

Of course, if one is very hungry and not tired by overwork or muscular exertion, a moderately healthful meal and even a full meal may be digested and not materially interfere with sleep; but as a rule three to five hours should clapse between eating and sleeping. By observing this p restful, refreshing night is passed one gets up with a feeling of vigorous, re-cuperated strength, and a sharp, appro-ciative appetite for breakfast that give-strength and vitality of the best sort for

the activities of the day all well credited sea stories in the shade.

The captain is a man whose veracity is not doubted. The captain brought his vessel from Pin do Janeiro, and I have shade. "The nerves need strength give the desired effect. It is not there There are remedies, however, that seem t serve the purpose, but the relief gained is

at the expense of our vitality.

If you will turn to kind nature and ob-

"But to go back to the eating of the fish.

Why, when the pot stew was served up no one could tell it from a mess of boiled coding, and when boiled by itself it tasted like shad."

Somehow you never realize the great bigness of this world until you are stretched ont on a steamer chair and look at the vast like shad." ster, the deep, hats taken into its arms women who are happy and those who are not, littlechildren who are loved and great, strong men who had thought nothing rould conquer them. You wonder who where he got his courage. You wonder who where he got his courage. You wonder whether people realize the difference between going acress the ocean now and crossing it twenty-five years ago, and then you wonder if everybody ever does remember all their mercies.—Loudon Letter.

Power of Sunlight.

Experiments by means of photographic plates in the middle of a sunny day in summer the rays of the stan do not penetrate the waters of that sen to a depth of more than 150 fathoms. In September the distance penetrated is much reduced, the depression on the plates at the above depth not being greater than that made by starlight.—St. Louis Republic.

A New Trust:

Young Suitor (nervously approaching the subject)—Mr. Bond, your daughter is just—just the very sweetest girl in the world, and I—

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Young Suitor (nervously approaching the subject)—Mr. Bond, your daughter is ju

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posed from whatever cause you cannot past—just—just the very sweetest girl in the tempt pass with the freshest new milk even; she finds a quiet, clean, warm place, curls herself up and gently sleeps it off.

If we do not steep well, we do not live well. People have many theories about sleep. Many who ought to know better advise a hearty meal before going to bed.

Let film liave it.

Let film liave it.

"I want a pension, sir."

Just—just the very sweetest girl in the whole of she, and the tifle to be retained on the whole of the purchase money has been to make a sort of sugar trust out of you?

Well, take her and be happy!—Pittsburg builded.

Chas, A. Rose, Auctioneer, No. 9 North 10th street.

"I want a pension, sir." o'Neil's Executor, Plaintiff, against Goddin, ote, Defendants—In the Chancery Court of the City of titchmond.

I, Charles — Geedin, Clerk of said Court, certify that the band required of the Special Commissioner by the decree in said cause of haly 130, 1880; has been duly given.

Given an iler my hand, this 30th day of

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